



# UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

United States Patent and Trademark Office

Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS

P.O. Box 1450

Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450

www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/809,030	03/25/2004	Lori Greiner	47636.39.2	5806
22859 7590 03/17/2008 INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY GROUP FREDRIKSON & BYRON, P.A. 200 SOUTH SIXTH STREET SUITE 4000 MINNEAPOLIS, MN 55402				
EXAMINER				
TRAN, HANH VAN				
ART UNIT		PAPER NUMBER		
3637				
MAIL DATE		DELIVERY MODE		
03/17/2008		PAPER		

**Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.**

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

### Office Action Summary

**Application No.**

10/809,030

**Applicant(s)**

GREINER, LORI

**Examiner**

Hanh V. Tran

**Art Unit**

3637

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --  
**Period for Reply**

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
  - If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
  - Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

**Status**

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 08 February 2008.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

**Disposition of Claims**

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1,2,6-17,21-29,52-56,76-79,81,87-90,98-100,102 and 106-116 is/are pending in the application.  
4a) Of the above claim(s) 15,16 and 52-56 is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☒ Claim(s) 1,2,6-14,81,87,89,98,106-110,112 and 113 is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 17,21-29,76-79,88,90,99,102,111 and 114-116 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

**Application Papers**

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

**Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119**

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).  
a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
  2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
  3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

**Attachment(s)**

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date 10/31/2007.
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-813)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date: \_\_\_\_\_
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) ☐ Other: \_\_\_\_\_

### DETAILED ACTION

1. This Non-Final Office action is in response to the Amendment filed on 2/8/2008 and the Request for Continuation Examination filed on 10/31/2007.

#### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102***

2. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

3. Claims 17, 22, 25, 27, 90, 99, 102, 114-115 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by USP 5,681,100 to Powell.

Powell discloses a jewelry storage system for storing and allowing access to and removal of jewelry pieces, comprising all the elements recited in the above listed claims, including, such as shown in Figs 3-6: a jewelry cabinet defining an interior space, the jewelry cabinet comprising: a box frame including a top wall, bottom wall, first and second sidewalls and a back wall; a door connected to the box frame wherein the door extends substantially from the top wall to the bottom wall; and a plurality of jewelry storage elements attached within the interior space; and a stand receiving the jewelry cabinet, the stand having a first leg including an inside surface adjacent the first side of the frame, a second leg including an inside surface adjacent the second side of the frame, a mirror attached to an exterior surface of the door, an angle adjusting element configured to determine the angle of the jewelry cabinet between about 60 and 90 degrees, wherein the angle adjusting element is a stationary peg 80 extending from the

Art Unit: 3637

inside surface of the first leg of the stand towards the inside surface of the second leg of the stand to contact an exterior surface of the frame via swing arms 58,60 and brackets 74 to incline the back wall of the jewelry cabinet from a position substantially perpendicular to a horizontal plane to a non-perpendicular position with respect to the horizontal plane and opening system configured so that when the peg is placed into an opening 66 in one of the jewelry cabinet or stand, the peg holds the jewelry cabinet at the angle, the plurality of jewelry storage elements includes a hook bar 44, a bracelet bar 46 and a plurality of shelves 42, pouches attached to one of an interior surface of the box frame and the door. In regard to the limitation in claim 115, Powell discloses a ring storage element, i.e., pouches, located in the jewelry cabinet in order to hold rings securely in the cabinet both in its upright and tilted position.

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

4. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

5. The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham v. John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148

USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining

obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:

1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.
2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.
4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.

6. Claims 21, 23, 26, 28-29 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Powell in view of USP 4,776,650 to Ferenzi and USP 5,511,873 to Mech.

Powell discloses all the elements as discussed above except for (1) at least one of the plurality of jewelry storage elements is capable of being relocated within the jewelry cabinet, (2) the bracelet bar is removably attached to the interior surface of the door, the bracelet bar being configured such that it can be moved and relocated to other locations on an interior surface of the door, (3) the plurality of shelves further include movable dividers that divide a top surface of the shelves, (4) the pouch is located beneath the hook bar and is configured to capture lengthy pieces of jewelry placed on the plurality of hooks, (5) the earring bar having a plurality of openings and being attached to at least one of an interior surface of the door and the box frame.

Ferenzi and Mech, both teach the idea of a jewelry storage cabinet comprising (1) a plurality of jewelry storage elements capable of being relocated within the jewelry cabinet, (2) a bracelet bar is removably attached to the interior surface of the door, the bracelet bar being configured such that it can be moved and relocated to other locations on an interior surface of the door, (3) the earring bar having a plurality of openings and being attached to at least one of an interior surface of the door and the box frame, wherein the capability of the jewelry storage elements to be moved and relocated to other locations within the jewelry cabinet and the earring bar having a plurality of openings increases overall versatility usage of the cabinet. Therefore, it would have been obvious to modify the structure of Powell by having (1) a plurality of jewelry

Art Unit: 3637

storage elements capable of being relocated within the jewelry cabinet, (2) a bracelet bar being removably attached to the interior surface of the door, the bracelet bar being configured such that it can be moved and relocated to other locations on an interior surface of the door, (3) the earring bar having a plurality of openings and being attached to at least one of an interior surface of the door and the box frame, wherein the capability of the jewelry storage elements to be moved and relocated to other locations within the jewelry cabinet and the earring bar having a plurality of openings increases overall versatility usage of the cabinet, as taught by Ferenzi and Mech, since both teach alternate conventional jewelry cabinet structure, used for the same intended purpose, thereby providing structure as claimed. In regard to the plurality of shelves further include movable dividers that divide a top surface of the shelves, the examiner takes the Official position that it is well known in the art to provide a shelf with movable dividers therein in order to provide various size receptacles for holding articles of different sizes. In regard to the pouch is located beneath the hook bar and is configured to capture lengthy pieces of jewelry placed on the plurality of hooks, it would have been obvious and well within the level of one skill in the art to provide such pouches in order to prevent accidental damage to a lengthy piece of jewelry.

7. Claims 24, 88, and 111 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Powell in view of USP 4,282,975 to Ovadia.

Powell, as modified, discloses all the elements as discussed above except for the bracelet bar being removably attached to the interior surface of the door by at least one magnet, and the ring storage element having a plurality of slits.

Ovadia teaches that it is well known in the art to provide a plurality of jewelry storage elements with magnets and a ring storage element having a plurality of slits in order to allow the jewelry storage elements to be used in more creative presentations. Therefore, it would have been obvious to modify the structure of Powell, as modified, by having the bracelet bar being removably attached to the interior surface of the door by at least one magnet and a ring storage element having a plurality of slits in order to allow the jewelry storage elements to be used in more creative presentations, as taught by Ovadia, since both teach alternate conventional jewelry storage elements, used for the same intended purpose, thereby providing structure as claimed.

8. Claims 76-77, 79 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Powell in view of WO 99/00005 to Greiner.

Powell discloses a jewelry storage system for storing and allowing access to and removal of jewelry pieces, comprising all the elements recited in the above listed claims, including, such as shown in Figs 3-6: a jewelry cabinet defining an interior space, the jewelry cabinet comprising: a box frame including a top wall, bottom wall, two sidewalls and a back wall; a door connected to the box frame wherein the door extends substantially from the top wall to the bottom wall; and a plurality of jewelry storage elements attached within the interior space; and a stand configured to receive the jewelry cabinet to hold the jewelry cabinet in an upright position so that the back wall of the jewelry cabinet forms an angle  $\alpha$  from the horizontal, a mirror attached to an exterior surface of the door, an angle adjusting element configured to determine the angle  $\phi$  of the jewelry cabinet between about 60 and 90 degrees, wherein the angle adjusting element

is a peg 80 and opening system configured so that when the peg is placed into an opening 66 in one of the jewelry cabinet or stand, the peg holds the jewelry cabinet at the angle, the plurality of jewelry storage elements includes a hook bar 44, a bracelet bar 46 and a plurality of shelves 42, pouches attached to one of an interior surface of the box frame and the door. The different being that Powell does not disclose at least one of the two sidewalls including an opening, and a peg adapted to be placed in the opening in the cabinet sidewall such that the peg extends from the sidewall to rest against an outer surface of the stand and thereby hold the cabinet at an angle less than approximately 90 degrees.

Powell discloses all the elements as discussed above except for the mounting element is attached to the bracelet bar in a central portion of the bracelet bar, thereby providing access to the bracelet bar from either end of the bracelet bar.

Greiner teaches the idea of a jewelry storage cabinet comprising a bracelet bar 200 attached thereto, wherein the mounting element is attached to the bracelet bar in a central portion of the bracelet bar, thereby providing access to the bracelet bar from either end of the bracelet bar. Therefore, it would have been obvious to modify the structure of Powell by having the mounting element being attached to the bracelet bar in a central portion of the bracelet bar, thereby providing access to the bracelet bar from either end of the bracelet bar, as taught by Greiner, since both teach alternate conventional jewelry cabinet structure, used for the same intended purpose, thereby providing structure as claimed.



9. Claim 78 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Powell, as modified, as applied to claim 76 above, and further in view of USP 4,776,650 to Ferenzi and USP 5,511,873 to Mech.

Powell, as modified, discloses all the elements as discussed above except for (1) at least one of the plurality of jewelry storage elements is capable of being relocated within the jewelry cabinet, (2) the bracelet bar is removably attached to the interior surface of the door, the bracelet bar being configured such that it can be moved and relocated to other locations on an interior surface of the door, (3) the plurality of shelves further include movable dividers that divide a top surface of the shelves, (4) the pouch is located beneath the hook bar and is configured to capture lengthy pieces of jewelry placed on the plurality of hooks, (5) the earring bar having a plurality of openings and being attached to at least one of an interior surface of the door and the box frame.

Ferenzi and Mech, both teach the idea of a jewelry storage cabinet comprising (1) a plurality of jewelry storage elements capable of being relocated within the jewelry cabinet, (2) a bracelet bar is removably attached to the interior surface of the door, the bracelet bar being configured such that it can be moved and relocated to other locations on an interior surface of the door, (3) the earring bar having a plurality of openings and being attached to at least one of an interior surface of the door and the box frame, wherein the capability of the jewelry storage elements to be moved and relocated to other locations within the jewelry cabinet and the earring bar having a plurality of openings increases overall versatility usage of the cabinet. Therefore, it would have been obvious to modify the structure of Powell by having (1) a plurality of jewelry

Art Unit: 3637

storage elements capable of being relocated within the jewelry cabinet, (2) a bracelet bar being removably attached to the interior surface of the door, the bracelet bar being configured such that it can be moved and relocated to other locations on an interior surface of the door, (3) the earring bar having a plurality of openings and being attached to at least one of an interior surface of the door and the box frame, wherein the capability of the jewelry storage elements to be moved and relocated to other locations within the jewelry cabinet and the earring bar having a plurality of openings increases overall versatility usage of the cabinet, as taught by Ferenzi and Mech, since both teach alternate conventional jewelry cabinet structure, used for the same intended purpose, thereby providing structure as claimed. In regard to the plurality of shelves further include movable dividers that divide a top surface of the shelves, the examiner takes the Official position that it is well known in the art to provide a shelf with movable dividers therein in order to provide various size receptacles for holding articles of different sizes. In regard to the pouch is located beneath the hook bar and is configured to capture lengthy pieces of jewelry placed on the plurality of hooks, it would have been obvious and well within the level of one skill in the art to provide such pouches in order to prevent accidental damage to a lengthy piece of jewelry. In regard to the storage elements including a mounting element having a rear side containing at least one attachment device for removable attachment anywhere along a length of the attachment strip, the examiner takes the position that it would have been obvious to one skill in the art in view of Powell, as modified, to provide such mounting element in order to allow easy rearrangement of elements within the jewelry storage system.

10. Claim 116 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Powell in view of USP 4,396,240 to Henson.

Powell discloses a jewelry storage system for storing and allowing access to and removal of jewelry pieces, comprising all the elements recited in the above listed claims, including, such as shown in Figs 3-6: a jewelry cabinet defining an interior space, the jewelry cabinet comprising: a box frame including a top wall, bottom wall, first and second sidewalls and a back wall; a door connected to the box frame wherein the door extends substantially from the top wall to the bottom wall; and a plurality of jewelry storage elements attached within the interior space; and a stand receiving the jewelry cabinet, the stand having a first leg including an inside surface adjacent the first side of the frame, a second leg including an inside surface adjacent the second side of the frame, a mirror attached to an exterior surface of the door, an angle adjusting element configured to determine the angle of the jewelry cabinet between about 60 and 90 degrees, wherein the angle adjusting element is a stationary peg 80 extending from the inside surface of the first leg of the stand towards the inside surface of the second leg of the stand to contact an exterior surface of the frame via swing arms 58,60 and brackets 74 to incline the back wall of the jewelry cabinet from a position substantially perpendicular to a horizontal plane to a non-perpendicular position with respect to the horizontal plane and opening system configured so that when the peg is placed into an opening 66 in one of the jewelry cabinet or stand, the peg holds the jewelry cabinet at the angle, the plurality of jewelry storage elements includes a hook bar 44, a bracelet bar 46 and a plurality of shelves 42, pouches attached to one of an interior surface of

the box frame and the door. The different being that Powell fails to disclose a plurality of earring bars attached to an interior surface of the door via a first vertical element and a second vertical element the earring bars extending coupled to the first and second vertical bars and extending therebetween to hold earrings securely in the cabinet both in its upright and tilted position.

Henson teaches the idea of providing the interior surface of a door, such as shown in Figs 3 & 7, with storage shelves for holding articles therein, wherein the storage shelves are attached to the interior surface of the door via a first vertical element and a second vertical element in order to provide additional storage spaces, said first and second vertical elements allow vertical adjustment of the shelves at various heights. Therefore, it would have been obvious to modify the structure of Powell by providing a plurality of earring bars attached to an interior surface of the door via a first vertical element and a second vertical element in order to provide additional storage spaces, as taught by Henson, wherein the earring bars extending coupled to the first and second vertical bars and extending therebetween to hold earrings securely in the cabinet both in its upright and tilted position, since both teach alternate conventional door having storage spaces provided to the interior surface, used for the same intended purpose, thereby providing structure as claimed.

***Allowable Subject Matter***

11. Claims 1-2, 6-14, 81, 87, 89, 98, 106-110, 112-113 are allowed.

***Response to Arguments***

12. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 17 and 114 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

***Conclusion***

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Hanh V. Tran whose telephone number is (571)272-6868. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Thursday, and alternate Friday.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Lanna Mai can be reached on (571) 272-6867. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.